

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
of
CRICKLADE AND WOCTON BASSETT

THE
ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

and

SENIOR SANITARY
INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1949

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FOR THE YEAR 1949.

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To the Chairman and Members of the

Cricklade and Wootton Bassett Rural District
Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the year 1949, which has been prepared on the lines suggested in the Ministry of Health Circular 2/50.

This report deals almost entirely with the last year of office of my predecessor, Dr.J.Watson, who was Medical Officer of Health for this district for 40 years from December, 1909, until November, 1949, when he retired.

During the year the district remained free from serious epidemics, and Dr.Watson joins with me in thanking the Sanitary Inspector and his staff for their co-operation in maintaining the high standard of health which our district has enjoyed for several years.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,



CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health -

Dr.D.M.Martyn-Jones, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

A part-time Officer, who is also Medical Officer of Health to the Highworth Rural District Council, Assistant County Medical Officer of Health, and Assistant School Medical Officer.

Senior Sanitary Inspector -

C.E.James, C.S.I.B., Cert.Meat and Foods, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector -

T.L.Cox, C.S.I.B., Cert. Meat & Foods, M.S.I.A.

Assistant to Sanitary Inspectors -

R.D.C.Keene.

Rodent Operator -

W.K.Lewis

Shorthand-Typist -

Miss R.M.E.Brown.

Changes in staff.

During the year 1949. Dr.J.Watson, who had been Medical Officer of Health to the Cricklade and Wootton Bassett Rural District Council for 40 years, retired from office on the appointment of Dr.D.M.Martyn-Jones.

The Shorthand-Typist, Miss M.E.Green, left the Public Health Department in April, 1949, and Miss R.M.E.Brown commenced duties in July, 1949.

Mr.W.K.Lewis was the first full-time Rodent Operator to be appointed for this district, and commenced work in October, 1949.

2.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of the District	...	...	45.911 acres
Number of Parishes	...	...	14
Estimated population (civilian)			13,430
Number of inhabited houses	...		3,651
Rateable Value	...	...	£66,604
Sum represented by a Penny Rate			£258
Number of new houses erected in 1949 -			
(a) Erected by private enterprise			5
(b) Erected by Local Authority			70

3.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following cases of notifiable infectious disease were reported during the year:

1. Scarlet Fever	...	...	4
2. Whooping Cough	...	...	21
3. Measles	...	...	156
4. Acute Pneumonia	...	...	6
5. Food Poisoning	...	...	54
6. Erysipelas	...	...	2

No cases of the following notifiable infectious diseases were reported during the year:

1. Diphtheria
2. Meningococcal Infection
3. Acute Poliomyelitis
4. Acute Encephalitis.
5. Dysentery
6. Ophthalmia Neonatorum
7. Puerperal Pyrexia
8. Smallpox
9. Paratyphoid Fever
10. Typhoid Fever
11. Malaria
12. Cholera
13. Plague
14. Typhus Fever
15. Relapsing Fever.

The distribution of the diseases according to the age of the patients is as follows:

	Total No. of cases	Under 1 yr.	1 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 20	21 upwards
Scarlet Fever	4	-	3	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	21	3	13	5	-	-
Measles	156	1	99	44	11	1
Pneumonia	6	-	-	-	1	5
Food Poisoning	54	-	-	-	54	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	1	1

4.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Sex and age distribution of new cases
notified during the year.

Age Group	Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-
6 - 15 years	1	-	1	2
16 - 25 years	2	2	-	2
26 - 35 years	-	2	-	-
36 - 45 years	3	-	-	-
46 - 55 years	1	1	-	-
Over 56 years	-	-	-	-
Totals - all ages	7	5	1	4

The number of new cases (12) of Pulmonary Tuberculosis compares favourably with the figures for 1948 (17) and 1947 (10).

Non-respiratory Tuberculosis notifications remain at approximately the same figure.

5.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

A. Live Births.

Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	120	123	243
Illegitimate	8	11	19
Total No. of live births	128	134	262

Birth rate for the district 19.6 per thousand population.

Comparative figure for England and Wales 16.7 per thousand population.

B. Still Births.

Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total No. of still births	5	3	8

Still-birth rate for the district 0.59 per thousand population.

Comparative figure for England and Wales 0.39 per thousand population.

C. Deaths.

Total number of deaths in the area ... 104

Local death rate ... 7.8 per 1,000 population.

Comparative figure for England and Wales 11.7 per 1,000 population.

Causes of deaths (civilians only).

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis (other forms)	1	-
Diphtheria (notified in 1948)	-	1
Influenza ...	1	1
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	3
Cancer of breast ...	-	3
Cancer of all other sites	6	5
Diabetes	-	3
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	7	9
Heart Diseases ...	15	13
Other diseases of the circulatory system ...	5	2
Bronchitis ...	2	1
Pneumonia ...	2	5
Other respiratory diseases	1	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	1
Other Digestive Diseases (excluding Appendicitis and Diarrhoea under 2 years)	-	2
Nephritis ...	-	1
Puerperal and Postabortion Sepsis	-	1
Premature birth ...	1	-
Congenital malformation, birth injury	1	1
Road traffic accidents	1	2
Other violent causes	-	1
All other causes	1	3
Total:	<u>46</u>	<u>58</u>

Infantile mortality.

Total number of deaths of children	
under 1 year of age	4
Death rate per 1,000 live births . . .	15.23
Comparative figure for England and Wales	32

6. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

A. Laboratory facilities.

The area Pathological Laboratory, at present sited at the Swindon Isolation Hospital, now undertakes all bacteriological and pathological examinations for the district.

The presence of this laboratory and its experienced staff within easy reach is of great assistance to us.

B. Hospital Facilities.

All cases of infectious disease can be treated at the Isolation Hospital, Swindon. Only serious cases or those who cannot be satisfactorily nursed at home are in fact admitted, each individual case being considered in conjunction with the general practitioner notifying.

C. The arrangements for the following health services operating in the district are made by the County Health Committee:

1. Care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children.
2. Domiciliary midwifery.
3. Health Visitors.
4. Home Nursing.
5. Arrangements for vaccination and immunization.
6. Ambulances and ambulance cars.
7. Domestic Helps.
8. Arrangements under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1948, for the prevention of illness, care and after care and for Health Education.
9. Mental Health Services.

7. National Assistance Act, 1948.

Section 47. Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

During the year it was necessary to obtain a Court Order for the removal of one person, a man who suffered from Epilepsy and was partially paralysed. He was found living in a large hen house on a farm. His furniture consisted of a bed, a chair, and a radio set. There was no proper sanitary convenience nearby, and no water. He was removed to St. Margaret's Home, Stratton St. Margaret, where he soon settled down and decided to remain voluntarily.

8. Food Poisoning outbreaks.

One outbreak of Food Poisoning occurred during the year in an Approved School, otherwise the district remained free from food poisoning outbreaks. There

were 54 cases in this outbreak, which was of an explosive nature. All the patients completely recovered in less than 7 days, and no deaths occurred.

The outbreak was apparently due to the contamination of food by the organism *Salmonella Enteritidis* (jena) (C = 1X. X11; H = G.19), and the evidence suggests that a convalescent case employed in the school kitchen was the source of infection. The person incriminated was removed from all food-handling duties, and no further cases occurred.

9. Diphtheria Immunization.

Diphtheria Immunization is carried out systematically throughout the district by general practitioners and County Medical Officers in homes and nurseries, welfare centres and schools.

The following figures nevertheless, show that the proportion of infants immunized still falls below the estimated figure of 75% required to ensure freedom from serious epidemics.

Number of children up to 3 years of age, who completed a full course of immunization during 1949	...	...	...	...	137
Number of children between 5 - 14 years of age					183
Total immunized child population at 31.12.1949					
up to 5 years of age	...	...	...		611
5 - 14 years of age	...	...	...		1,735
Estimated child population at Mid. 1949					
up to 5 years of age	...	...	...		1,284
5 - 14 years of age	...	...	...		2,035

10. Vaccination.

Since the National Service Act repealed the provisions governing the compulsory vaccination of children, there has been an alarming decrease in the numbers of infants thus protected against Smallpox.

In Wiltshire, during 1949, only 3.8% of infants born in the twelve months ending 30th June were vaccinated as compared with 16.2% during the last half of 1948. With this decrease in the numbers vaccinated, the likelihood of Smallpox epidemics is consequently increased.

It is hoped that in 1950 we shall see an awakening of the community to this danger and a greater appreciation of the importance of vaccination in the control of this disease.

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SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Council Offices,
Wootton Bassett,
Wilts.

8th June, 1950.

To: Dr.D.M.Martyn-Jones,
Medical Officer of Health,
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett
Rural District Council.

Sir,

I beg to submit my Annual Report dealing with
the work carried out in the Public Health Department for
the year ended 31st December, 1949.

HOUSING.

1. Number of new houses erected during the year.

(a) By the Local Authority	...	...	70
(b) By other bodies or persons	...	...	5

2. Inspection of dwelling-houses.

(a) Number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts	...	...	41
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	211
(c) Number of dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	4
(d) Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	27

3. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority	...	...	19
--	-----	-----	----

4. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(i) Proceedings under Public Health and Housing Acts.

(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	7
(b) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -			
(i) By owners	...	...	7
(ii) By the Local Authority in default of owners			-

(ii) Proceedings under Sec.11 Housing Act, 1936.

(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect
of which Demolition Orders were made 2

(b) Number of dwellinghouses demolished
in pursuance of Demolition Orders -

The owner of one house was summoned under Section 94 Public Health Act, 1936, to abate a nuisance caused by various defects in the house. The Court made an Order to abate the nuisance within 28 days, and the Order was obeyed.

5. Housing Act, 1936 - overcrowding.

Number of overcrowding cases discovered in 1949 ...15
Number of cases of overcrowding brought forward
from 1948 5
Number of overcrowding cases abated during
the year 11
Number of overcrowding cases unabated in 1949 9

Overcrowding was abated by the removal of 5 families to Council Houses, and 1 to a converted Nissen Hut, and by 5 families moving to other accommodation.

Also in 7 cases where bedroom deficiency existed, the families were housed in new Council Houses.

6. Housing applications.

All applications for Council Houses and letters and details connected therewith are dealt with in my Department. Numerous letters are received and answered during the year, and a great many applicants call at the office for interview. Visits are made to all rooms and houses occupied by applicants and statements checked before the applications are submitted to the Selection Committee. A Housing Register containing the names and addresses of all applicants and application details is kept up to date. The position as on 31st December, 1949, was as follows:

Parish	No. of		No. of applicants who			No. of appli- cants who are overcrowded.
	appli- cants	appli- cations	houses	rooms	huts	
Ashton Keynes	32	32	12	8	12	-
Braydon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broad Town	40	40	24	14	2	2
Clyffe Pypard	4	8	3	1	-	-
Cricklade	33	33	38	36	19	1
Latton	8	18	5	3	-	-
Leigh	18	25	9	8	1	-
Lydiard Millicent	42	43	17	23	2	-
C. Fwd:	237	259	108	93	36	3

Parish	No. of		No. of applicants who are tenants of			No. of applicants who are overcrowded.
	appli- cants	appli- cations	houses	rooms	huts	
B/Fwd:	237	259	108	33	36	3
Lydiard Tregoze	8	12	6	2	-	1
Lyneham	37	41	14	22	1	1
Marston Meysey	4	5	2	2	-	-
Purton	97	128	41	50	6	4
Tockenham	2	3	-	2	-	-
Wootton Bassett	185	251	70	102	13	6
	570	699	241	273	56	15

- . A number of applicants have made applications for Council Houses in more than one parish; hence the difference in the number of applicants and applications.

No. of visits and inquiries re housing applications 365

7. Provision of new houses.

The houses erected by the Local Authority during 1949 were all three-bedroomed houses. The houses built at Ashton Keynes were connected to the small sewage installation provided for the site, and the houses erected at Cricklade, Purton and Wootton Bassett were drained to the existing sewers.

<u>Erected at</u>	<u>Airey Type</u>	<u>Traditional</u>
Ashton Keynes	10	-
Cricklade	8	-
Purton	16	-
Wootton Bassett	16	20
	50	20

All the houses were occupied in 1949.

5 houses were built and occupied privately during the year.

8. Temporary Housing.

Temporary dwellings.

Ashton Keynes (Cove House Camp)	10
Cricklade (Paul's Croft Camp)	3
Cricklade (Blakehill Camp)	150
Wootton Bassett (Manor Paddock)	14
Wootton Bassett (Manor Flats)	6

These temporary dwellings consist of ex Army huts, and at Ashton Keynes and Manor Paddock, Wootton Bassett, they are built with a timber frame covered

at Blakehill and Paul's Croft, Cricklade, are of the Nissen type, but the Blakehill huts have been converted to provide two bedrooms, living room, small bathroom and internal w.c.

The huts at Ashton Keynes, Cricklade and Wootton Bassett are far from satisfactory, and will not be re-used for housing purposes as they become vacant.

The Manor Flats are a conversion of the Manor House, Wootton Bassett, into 6 flats.

No. visits re temporary dwellings ... 41

9. Rural Housing Survey.

(a) Number of houses to be surveyed	3,089
(b) Number of houses inspected, measured and recorded during the year	163
(c) Total number of houses inspected, measured and recorded to 31st December, 1943 ...	1,752
(d) Total number of houses measured but not yet inspected (not included in (b) or (c) above).	380

Categorisation of houses inspected.

Cat. 1	Cat. 2.	Cat. 3	Cat. 4	Cat. 5
232 (17%)	334 (22%)	634 (40%)	175 (10%)	197 (11%)
Total 1,752				

As I have previously reported, a more detailed inspection and recording of houses is being made in this district than in most, and for this reason, coupled with the fact that the person who was appointed primarily for carrying out the survey, has had to spend a great deal of his time acting as a Rodent Operator, progress has been slow.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

10. Nuisances.

Number of nuisances discovered	31
Number of nuisances abated	32
(1 discovered in 1948)	
Number of inspections made for the purpose	106

11. Verminous premises.

Very few cases of vermin infestation were dealt with during the year.

Three houses were infested with bugs and one with fleas. Block disinfectators were used for bug infestation (one house was very badly infested) and D.D.T. spray was used at the house infested with fleas. Check visits were made subsequent to disinfection, and complete eradication was obtained in all cases.

No. of visits to verminous premises 27

WATER SUPPLIES.

12. Sources.

An 18 inch borehole situated at Ashton Keynes provides most of the water used for public supply, and a 6 inch diameter bore, originally sunk as a trial bore, is brought into use in times of emergency.

This supply is augmented by water obtained by means of an adit driven into the chalk hills at Clyffe Pypard.

The parish of Broad Town is supplied by water obtained from wells at Broad Town and Thornhill.

Two private water undertakings supply a small number of houses and farms in the parish of Clyffe Pypard.

13. Storage.

A 60,000 gallon reservoir situated at Common Hill, Cricklade, is used for storing water supplied to the parishes of Cricklade, Latton and Marston Meysey.

A 500,000 gallon reservoir situated at Hook in the parish of Lydiard Tregoze, supplies the storage for most of the remainder of the district, and two small concrete tanks holding 35,000 gallons situated at Clyffe Pypard are used for storing the water obtained at Clyffe Pypard.

Elevated storage tanks holding 20,000; 50,000; and 20,000 gallons respectively are situated at Ashton Keynes, Wootton Bassett, and Purton, and an additional concrete storage tank holding 20,000 gallons also exists at Purton.

There is thus a storage capacity of 705,000 gallons of water in the district.

14. Distribution.

Water is pumped from the Ashton Keynes borehole through a 10 inch rising main to Hook reservoir, and through a 3 inch main to Common Hill, Cricklade, reservoir. The Clyffe Pypard storage reservoirs are fed by gravity from the Clyffe Pypard supply, but can also be fed from Hook reservoir. Water gravitates from Hook reservoir to supply the storage tanks at Wootton Bassett and Purton; Ashton Keynes elevated tank can also be supplied from Hook reservoir, but is usually supplied by pumping from the borehole.

From these various reservoirs and tanks water is distributed throughout the whole of the district through mains varying from 8" to 1½" diameter.

An extension of the water main to Bradenstoke was completed and put into use during the year, but the elevated storage tank at Bradenstoke was not completed.

15. Analyses.Results of Analyses.

Samples taken from public supplies at	Bacteriological		Chemical	
	Fit for drinking purposes	Unfit for drinking purposes	Fit for drinking purposes	Unfit for drinking purposes
Ashton Keynes	6	-	1	-
Broad Town	1	-	-	-
Broad Town (Thornhill)	1	2	-	-
Clyffe Pypard	4	-	1	-
	12	2	2	-

Samples taken from private supplies in the parish of -	Bacteriological	
	Fit for drinking purposes.	Unfit for drinking purposes
Ashton Keynes	1	4
Cricklade		1
Latton		2
Lyneham		2
Lydiard		1
Millicent		
Lydiard Tregoze	1	6
	2	16

A total of 16 water samples were taken from public supplies and 16 from wells and springs used as private supplies to houses.

The Thornhill water supply is not satisfactory. Chlorination is being carried out, but in my opinion, this source should be abandoned as soon as it is possible to provide a supply from Clyffe Pypard. The water from all the other public supplies has been bacteriologically satisfactory. Sterile samples are frequently obtained from the main supply at Ashton Keynes.

The samples taken at Broad Town and Broad Town (Thornhill) were obtained after chlorination. All other public supply samples were taken before treatment. Notice of the unsatisfactory results of the Thornhill supply was given to the Surveyor immediately the reports of analysis were received.

The waters used for public supply have no plumbo-solvent action.

Excepting one sample taken in the parish of Lydiard Millicent, all the unfit samples taken from private supplies were obtained from wells and springs attached to premises where it was impossible to connect to water mains owing to distance.

16. Houses and population supplied from public water mains.

Parish	Water supplied direct to houses (not including temporary dwellings)		Water supplied by means of a standpipe (not including temporary dwellings).	
	No. of houses.	Estimated Population.	No. of houses.	Estimated Population
Ashton Keynes	212	780		
Braydon	13	48		
Broad Town	32	338		
Clyffe Pypard	66	243		
Cricklade	336	1457		
Latton	50	184		
Leigh	67	246		
Lydiard Millicent	212	780		
Lydiard Tregoze	33	342		
Lynham	133	483		
Marston Meysey	38	140		
Purton	704	2591		
Tockenham	36	132		
Wootton Bassett	332	3423	11	40
	3044	11,193	11	40

17. Houses and population supplied from private water mains.

Parish	Water supplied direct to houses (not including temporary dwellings)		Water supplied by means of a standpipe (not including temporary dwellings)	
	No. of houses	Estimated Population	No. of houses	Estimated Population
Broad Town	11	40		
Clyffe Pypard	31	114		
	42	154	-	-

18. Temporary dwellings and population supplied from public water mains.

Parish	Water supplied direct to temporary dwellings.		Water supplied by means of standpipes on the sites.	
	No. of temporary dwellings.	Estimated Population	No. of temporary dwellings	Estimated Population.
Ashton Keynes	153	563	10	37
Cricklade	6	22	14	51
Wootton Bassett				
	159	585	24	88

19. Totals, percentages, etc.

Total number of houses supplied from public water mains -

(i) Into or on to premises	3,044
(ii) By means of standpipes	11
	<u>3,055</u>

Estimated population supplied from public water mains.

(i) Into or on to premises	11,784
(ii) By means of standpipes	128
	<u>11,912</u>

Total number of houses supplied from water mains (public and private) 3,097

Total estimated population supplied from water mains (public and private) 12,066

Percentage of houses supplied from public water mains 83.68

Percentage of houses supplied from private water mains 1.15

Percentage of houses supplied from water mains 84.83

Percentage of estimated population supplied from public water mains 88.70

Percentage of estimated population supplied from private water mains 1.14

Percentage of estimated population supplied from water mains 89.84

Population of the district as per Registrar General's figures 13,430

No. of visits re water supplies:

Public supplies	...	...	...	12
Private supplies	...	...	...	42

No. of houses connected to public water
mains during the year -

As a result of informal notices	2
Other than action by the Local Authority	132

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

20. Milk and Dairies.

No. of producers on register 30/9/1949	328
No. of Distributors on register ...	11
No. of Dairies on register ...	8
No. of inspections under the Milk and Dairies Order and the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949	132

With the coming of the "Appointed Day" under The Milk Act, 1944, the work of surveillance of the milk producing farms in this district under The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, passed to Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture with extended powers. It was with regret that this work was discontinued, for during the last 24 years your Officers have been intensely interested in this work, and as far as this district is concerned, were satisfied that with the powers in the hands of the Council and the economic position in the milk industry, satisfactory progress had been made in the field of clean milk production. In my opinion it is questionable whether control at a distance will be an improvement over the control, interest and local knowledge of men on the spot.

Up to September 30th conversions were carried out on 9 farms, 5 new cowsheds and 2 dairies were built, and 2 further farms were connected to the main water supply.

21. Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-46.

No. of pasteurising plants	1
No. of accredited milk producers to 30/9/1949	59
No. of T.T. milk producers to 30/9/1949	43
No. of inspections of pasteurising plant to 30/9/1949	12
Percentage of accredited milk producers in area to 30/9/1949	17.9%
Percentage of T.T. ditto	13.1%
Total percentage of graded farms to 30/9/1949	31%

The new H.T.S.T. plant installed at the end of last year gave no trouble up to 30th September, 1949, when control of same passed to the County Authority.

There was an increase of 7 T.T. farms during the year, and a decrease of 4 accredited farms. Co-operation with the Dairy Advisory Officer was maintained until the passing over of powers.

22. Meat.

A centralised slaughterhouse under the control of the Ministry of Food is used for the slaughter of all animals for human consumption.

. An excellent cooling house in which carcasses are hung after dressing, was completed and brought into use during the year.

99.9% of the animals slaughtered were calves.

The liaison with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Veterinary Surgeon continued throughout the year, and in nearly every instance when the dam of the calf was traced, it was found to be tubercular. There was a very slight decrease in the percentage of meat condemned for Tuberculosis.

No. of visits to and inspections made at
the slaughterhouse ... 262

No. of visits to and inspections made at
shops and other premises ... 6

Animals killed and carcasses examined:

	Cattle	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
No. of animals killed	2	19313	15	8	19338
No. of carcasses examined	2	19313	15	8	19338

Condemned meat:

	Cattle	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
<u>Condemned for Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses	-	13	1	-	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	55	2	-	57
Number of animals affected with Tuberculosis	-	68	3	-	71
Percentage of the number inspected which were affected with Tuberculosis	-	0.35	20.00		3.67
<u>Condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses	-	29	-	-	29
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	984	7	4	996
No. of animals affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis.	1	1013	7	4	1025
Percentage of the No. inspected which were affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	50.00	5.24	46.67	50.00	5.30

	Cattle	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
<u>Condemned for all diseases.</u>					
Whole carcasses	-	42	1	-	43
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	1039	9	4	1053
Number of animals affected with disease	1	1081	10	4	1096
Percentage of the number inspected which were affected with disease	50.00	5.60	66.67	50.00	5.67

Details and weights of condemned meat:

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Beef (condemned in shops)		1	1	7
Veal	1	0	3	14
Pork and Bacon			3	27
Mutton and lamb - In slaughterhouse				15
In shops			1	4
Offal	15	2		5
	1	19	0	16

tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Percentage of the total of condemned meat.
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Condemned for Tuberculosis	9	-	18	23.40
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Condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis	1	9	3	26	76.60
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1	19	0	16
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23. Tuberculosis in Calves.

Year	No. of calves killed	No. of Tubercular Calves	Percentage of calves affected with Tuberculosis
1940	14,095	102	0.72
1941	13,588	116	0.85
1942	15,190	104	0.68
1943	15,293	90	0.59
1944	16,702	82	0.49
1945	16,985	101	0.60
1946	20,231	95	0.47
1947	22,002	86	0.39
1948	20,184	91	0.45
1949	19,313	68	0.35

Owing to the labels giving the market letters and number of the calves having become detached, or to the skins of the particular calves not having been kept separate from others, it was impossible to give to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Veterinary Surgeon the necessary information for tracing 6 out of the 13 tubercular calves.

The percentage of tubercular calves was the lowest since centralised slaughtering commenced.

24. Casualty killing.

The number of animals brought for casualty slaughter was rather high, an increase of 57% over last year. The details are:

	<u>No.killed.</u>
Cattle	1
Calves	99
Pigs	16
Sheep	8
	<u>124</u>

25. Slaughter of Animals Act.

There are 19 licensed slaughtermen in the district.

26. Other foods.

The amount of other food condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption showed an increase over the previous year's total. The details of the condemned food are as follows:

	tins
Meat and vegetables	71
Beef loaf	1
Ox tongue	1
Meat lunch	2
Veal loaf	1
Corned Beef	1
Meat soup	1
Tomato soup	1
Salmon	1
Craw fish	1
Cherries	1
Tomatoes	2
Pineapple	1
Evaporated milk	17
Peas	12
	<u>114</u>
Dried Apricots	17
Prunes	19
Dried Egg	2
Cocoa	7
Ham	10
Bacon	53
Shredded suet	13
Sugar	235
	<u>356</u>
Eggs	87

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• Only those foods found to be beyond any use were destroyed. Whenever possible, the condemned food was used for animal feeding.

No. of visits to shops and food premises 27

27. Catering Licences.

It is necessary for persons when applying to the Ministry of Food for catering licences, to state whether the Local Authority are satisfied with the premises. There has been excellent liaison with the local Food Executive Officer, and I have been informed by him when applications have been made. Opportunity was taken of making sure that the particular premises were satisfactory under the Food and Drugs and Public Health Acts before food was prepared for sale. Six Inns and one other premise were inspected, and none were entirely satisfactory. One Inn and one other premise were brought up to the required standard.

28. Ice Cream.

An additional 7 premises were registered for the sale of ice cream. There were no applications from manufacturers. During 1949 the number of registered premises in existence for the manufacture and sale of ice cream was 3, and the number for sale only was 10.

Until May 1949 it was difficult to obtain samples of ice cream and get them to the Pathological Department, Salisbury, within the statutory 6 hour period. The train service was useless, and samples had to be taken to Marlborough and put on buses for Salisbury. Your permission to have the ice cream samples analysed and graded at Bristol resulted in less time being taken up in sampling and more samples being taken.

Grading of ice cream samples.

No. of samples	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
30	25	3	2	-

Interpretation of Grades.

Grade	Time taken to decolorize methylene blue at 37° C
1	4½ hours or more
2	2½ - 4 hours
3	1½ - 2 hours
4	

There were 83.3% of the samples in Grade 1, 10% in Grade 2 and 6.7% in Grade 3.

29. Registration of Premises (Section 14)

The following are the details of the premises which were registered under The Food and Drugs Act for the manufacture or sale of ice cream and the manufacture of sausages, preserved food, etc.

Purpose for which premises are registered.	No.
Ice cream manufacture and sale	3
Ice cream sale only	10
Sausage manufacture	4
Sausage and pickled meat manufacture	1
Fish frying	4
Total	22

30.

KNACKERS YARDS.

After the alteration of the drainage and thorough repair of premises formerly used as a Knacker's Yard, but which had not been used for years, a licence was granted in February 1949.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Part 1 of the Act.

31. 1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities:

No. on Register	22
No. of inspections	2
No. of written notices	-
No. of occupiers prosecuted.	-

(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority:

No. on Register	44
No. of inspections	27
No. of written notices	2
No. of occupiers prosecuted	-
Total No. on register	66
Total No. of inspections	29
Total No. of written notices	2

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Sanitary conveniences -

Unsuitable or defective - found	2
- remedied	2

Part VIII of the Act.

Outwork.

Nature of work - wearing apparel, making, etc.

No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	2
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The following is a list of the Factories which are operating in the district:

The following is a list of the Factories which are operating in the district:

Aircraft maintenance shops	2
Bakehouses	14
Builders and Carpenters	9
Blacksmiths shops	2
Brickworks	1
Condensed Milk manufactory	1
Dried Milk manufactory	1
Dental manufactory	1
Egg Grading Depots	2
Engineers	5
Gas Works	3
Glove Works	2
Ice cream manufactory	1
Joinery works	1
Laundries	1
Motor and cycle repair shops	14
Printers	1
Rope works	1
Saw Mills	3
Waterworks	1
	<u>66</u>

32. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No. of infectious cases removed to Isolation Hospital	2
No. of rooms disinfected	3
No. of visits made in connection with infectious disease	12

33. TENTS, VANS and SHEDS.

Five licences were issued to erect, station and use movable dwellings. All the licences were in respect of caravans of a modern type. No complaints were received during the year about the said caravans or sites.

No. of visits re tents, vans and sheds	14
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34. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Consequent to the installation of a new grit extractor and washer, no complaints re smoke and grit emission were received about the only factory where this trouble arises.

35. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The more densely populated parts of the parishes of Cricklade, Purton and Wootton Bassett are served by sewers, the outfalls being to sewage works situated in the respective parishes. At Cricklade the sewage is first passed through sedimentation tanks and then treated by broad irrigation. The treatment of sewage at Purton and Wootton Bassett is by sedimentation, filtration and use of humus tanks, the effluent passing to streams.

New Council house sites at Ashton Keynes, Broad Town, Latton, Lydiard Millicent, Lydiard Tregoze and Marston Meysey are sewered to small sewage installations.

Only 7 houses on the line of and within statutory distance of sewers remain unconnected to sewers. Some of these houses are scheduled for action under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, when the housing position becomes less acute.

No. of houses served by w.c.'s and draining to cesspits		421
No. of houses served by pail closets and draining to cesspits		469
Total number of houses draining to cesspits		890
Total number of houses draining to small sewage installations		46
Total number of houses connected to sewers		1,586
Percentage of houses connected to sewers		43.44
Percentage of houses served by water closets and drains, to cesspits		11.53
Percentage of houses drained to cesspits but having pail closets		12.85
Percentage of houses drained to cesspits		24.38
Percentage of houses drained to small sewage installations		1.26
Percentage of houses drained to sewers, small sewage installations and cesspits		69.08

36.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

All house refuse is collected weekly in the more thickly populated parts of Ashton Keynes, Cricklade, Purton and Wootton Bassett. Elsewhere a monthly collection of refuse, other than ashes, is made. A "Dennis" 7 cub. yard scavenging vehicle is used, the collection being made by direct labour. A driver, two loaders and a spare-hand loader were employed for refuse collection, but one loader fell ill in March, 1949, and did not work afterwards.

The 7 cub.yard refuse collecting vehicle was disused at the end of the year, a new "Dennis" 10 cub. yard vehicle having been purchased. The 7 cwt. cub yard machine had been in constant use from January, 1938, to December, 1949, and gave excellent service.

The only complaint received was that refuse was left on the ground at the spot where a number of receptacles for refuse had been placed at a Blakehill site. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that some of the receptacles were cardboard boxes, which disintegrated when being lifted.

Two refuse tips are in use, at Cricklade (Broad Leaze Old Canal) and at Wootton Bassett (land attached to sewage works). It is desirable, and I would much like to do so, to cover the refuse with soil, but it is impossible to obtain soil unless it is purchased, and purchasing soil is not practicable owing to the expense.

The tips are treated with "tip dressing" so as to keep flies and other insects in check. Regular rat-baiting is carried out, and the situation is highly satisfactory, the rat population being remarkably low.

One man, whose primary job was salvage sorting, spent some time attending to Wootton Bassett refuse tip. This man ceased to be employed on December 31st, 1949. The driver and loaders worked on both refuse tips when not engaged on refuse collection.

Miles covered in collecting refuse 8,852

No. of visits re public cleansing 77

37.

SALVAGE

Salvage collections were made twice per month up to November 5th, 1949, in the parishes of Ashton Keynes, Cricklade, Leigh, Purton and Wootton Bassett, and once per month in the remaining parishes. Owing to the impossibility of selling waste paper, salvage collections were discontinued on the above date. There was a decrease in the amount of salvageable waste materials collected during the year 1949. This was chiefly due to a decrease in the amount of waste paper.

Sorting and baling were carried out in adverse conditions, all the work and the storing of waste paper having been carried out in a structure consisting of tubular scaffolding covered with tarpaulins, the new salvage building not having been completed.

At the end of the year the stock of waste paper which had been sorted into the various grades, amounted to over 20 tons. No-one would buy the paper.

Salvageable waste materials - year ended 31st December/1949.

Material	Collected		Sold		Receipts		
	Tons	Cwts.	Tons	Cwts.	from sales		
					£.	s.	d
Waste Paper	54.	4	41.	5	282.	5.	3
Scrap Iron	6.	2	5.	12	12.	10.	7
Non-ferrous metals		7		7	7.	15.	11
Textiles	3.	5	3.	9	49.	5.	3
Bones		12		9	2.	10.	4
	64.	10	51.	2	354.	7.	4

No. of visits re salvage 47

38. Refuse and salvage-collection and disposal costs - Financial year ended 31st March, 1949.

Cost of refuse and salvage collection and disposal £1,948. 1. 8
Receipts - refuse and salvage 287. 14. 0

Cost of refuse and salvage collection and disposal to General Rate Fund £1,660. 7. 8

Cost of refuse and salvage collection and disposal per habitable house (actual) 9/1.15d

Cost of refuse and salvage collection and disposal per head of population (actual)	2/5.67d
Running costs of refuse lorry per mile	8.86d
Miles per gallon	5.45

39. RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.
 INFESTATION ORDER.

Owing to the fact that the person required to carry out the duties of Rodent Operator would have to provide a car, there was no response to advertisements. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were then asked if they would allow 50% of the running costs of a van used exclusively for rodent work, to rank for claim. They agreed to do this, and the post was again advertised without the stipulation that the appointed person would have to provide a car. As the result, Mr.W.K.Lewis was appointed Rodent Operator as from 24th October, 1949. Until Mr.Lewis's appointment, rodent work had to be carried out by the Unqualified Sanitary Assistant, whose chief duties should have been inspections, etc. under the Rural Housing Survey, with the result that work under this Survey suffered.

Since the appointment of the Rodent Operator, there has been a systematic search and baiting for rats. The infestation of tips, sewage works and sewers, is, as the result of regular treatment, very slight. I am of opinion that very useful work is being carried out.

Free treatment is given at premises other than business premises:

No. of treatments at sewage works, refuse tips and sewers 	14
No. of private houses poison-baited	83
No. of business premises poison-baited	3
No. of visits (search and baiting)	943

BUILDING LICENSING.

40. The work carried out in connection with building licensing was considerably reduced during the year owing to the financial limit having been increased in 1948 from £10 to £100.

No. of Building Licences issued	6
Estimated amount of licensed work	£1,317
No. of visits made 	15

41. OTHER MATTERS.

During the year a number of visits totally unconnected with public health matters, were made as the result of letters requesting the Sanitary Inspector to call. These visits took up time which could ill be spared.

There were also visits made during which advice and guidance were given, and although perhaps not connected with the Public Health Department or only vaguely so, the matters were the concern of the Local Authority.

No. of visits (13) 	50
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TABULAR SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS
MADE DURING THE YEAR 1949.

Water supply	...	...	...	...	54
Drainage	...	...	...	...	30
Stables and Piggeries			...	...	7
Offensive Trades	...	...	...		3
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...		14
Factories	...	...	...	...	29
Refuse collection and disposal				...	77
Salvage	...	...	...	...	47
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	106
Housing (inspection and repairs, etc.)					211
Rural Housing Survey	...	...	...		223
Housing - Council House applications - inquiries and inspections	...	...			365
Temporary dwellings	...	...	...		41
Overcrowding	...	...	...		2
Verminous houses	...	...	...		27
Civil building	...	...	...		15
Infectious disease	...	...	...		12
Meat inspection:					
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...		262
Other premises	...	...	...		6
Ice cream premises and sampling				...	50
Other food premises	...	...	...		27
Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	...		132
Pasteurising plants	...	...	...		12
Rats and Mice Destruction Act				...	943
Swimming Pool	...	...	...		1
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...		50
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...		7
Visits re Food Poisoning			...	...	11
Total:					<u>2,764</u>



